WESTERN REGISTER & TERRE-HAUTE ADVERTISER.

VOL. 1. TERRE-HAUTE, VIGO COUNTY, INDIANA, MONDAY JULY 21, 1823. 1.

THE WESTERN REGISTER
&
TERRE-HAUTE ADVERTISER,
Is printed and published every Saturday in Terre-Haute, Vigo County, Indiana,
BY
J. W. OSBORN,
at two dollars per annum, if paid in advance, two dollars and fifty cents if paid within six months, and three dollars if paid at the expiration of the year.

Notes are required from those who do not pay in advance—a neglect to pay up and give notice of a withdrawal at the expiration of the year, will be considered as a contract for a continuance, and the subscription discontinued only at the option of the editor.

COMMON ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for one dollar and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer advertisements will be published in the same proportion.

. Advertisements consisting of Table or figure work will be inserted three times for Two dollars per square, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Letters on business, addressed to the editor must be post paid.

The editor of the Register not having been so fortunate as to arrive in time to join in the celebration of the anniversary of our National Independence, and to become sufficiently acquainted with the proceedings of the day to give a correct detail of them, has been politely favoured with the following communication :]

For the Western Register.

The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this Town on the 4th instant by a very numerous concourse of the citizens of Vigo county, joined by some of their fellow citizens of the neighboring counties. The weather being very favorable, they began to assemble, at the preconcerted rendezvous of the day, at an early hour, and about three o'clock in the afternoon, our little village embraced a greater population than it ever had on any former occasion Persons of almost every age were to be seen in our crouded streets, mingled together and bounding about in the scene of novelty in the most friendly fellowship.

The day was ushered in and occasionally throughout saluted by the discharge of artillery, under the command of lieut. colonel M'Cabe. Captain Huntington and his corps of Light Dragoons were also on duty. At 4 o'clock the procession was formed by the Marshal of the day and marched to the Court House, preceded by an excellent band of music.

The lower room of that spacious and splendid building received between six and seven hundred of the multitude. The bench of the court was occupied by Thos. H Blake and Daniel Jenckes esquires—the Ladies were seated on the right and left—the judiciary, members of the bar, and other officers, in the bar—and the rest of the room was occupied by the company promiscuously. The seats of this roo[illegible]ing alternately like those of a Theatre, and being on this occasion for the first time filled, the scene was not only novel but splendid and impressive. The DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE was then read by Mr. Jenckes, and an Oration delivered by Mr. Blake, preceded and followed by the discharge of artillery, and martial music, after which the procession returned to the place where it had been formed, and was dismissed; when many of the company repaired to join their acquaintances at Harris' Hotel, where the celebration of the day was terminated with a splendid Ball.

At the request of the committee of arrangements, who waited on him for that purpose, Colonel Blake presented them with a copy of his Oration, to be published.

THE ORATION.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

TIME in his ceaseless course, has rolled away forty seven years since the dawn of our country's Independence, and we have again assembled to pay tribute to its ever memorable anniversary. We again present ourselves at the altar of Liberty, to renew the pledge of the patriot, to decorate her sacred temple with fresh garlands of our love, and to return our thanks to that Providence, under whose indulgent guardianship we enjoy our invaluable political blessings. It is a duty as pleasant as it is imperious also, to look back upon the stormy scenes of Seventy Six, and dwell upon the memory of the great men and great actions of that eventful period, and render unto them the homage of our applause.

Fellow citizens—This day brings with it to every true American a return of peculiar feelings—they tumultuously rush in upon him, and overwhelm and sweep away every gross consideration. In this multitude now before me, are to be seen the sons of Revolutionary heroes—do not their hearts leap with a joy and resolution as if they were not made for the mortal frames which confine them, when they hear the thunder of artillery proclaiming this day, and cheering the spirits of their illustrious ancestors ? Here and there are a few of their surviving compatriots in arms, bending under the pressure of time—but decrepitude seems to defy its trammels, for the old man smiles and feels invigorated as he catches the inspiration of former times. Here also are thy fair daughters, Columbia ! They too participate in the triumphant recollection of warlike deeds, and animated by the spirit of their fathers, look up and say to their brothers with an anxious glance, will you not imitate their example—will you not follow with a fearless tread in their paths of glory ? Is there then one among us who will not on this occasion join in the ring of loyalty around the standard of his country, who will not spurn off the intrusions of party feeling ? Is there one among us who will not on this day at least, accompany the hand of friendship with the glance of joy ? My heart is responsive to the question and tells me no, not one —for this day is sacred to the memory of departed worth, to the wisdom and valour which secured to us a rank among the nations of the Earth—sacred to the common cause of liberty.

Fellow citizens—Nearly three centuries have elapsed since the enterprize of our forefathers stimulated them to the formation of new settlements in the southern wilds of North America, and in the same age of hardy adventures, many of their countrymen suffering under the frowns and oppressions of religious intolerance, launched their little navy, and fearlessly steered through the tempests of the Atlantic for the same distant land. They were born in a country which boasted of its freedom, where some of the noblest sacrifices had been made to secure the equal rights of man, where the people were educated to assert and maintain their legitimate claims, and where as yet corruption had not poisoned and military despotism repressed the spirit of the Briton. They scorned to submit to tyranny in any of its variety of hideous shapes, and resolved to live free at any hazard. The prospect of the enterprize so frightful to the imagination, could not intimidate those hardy pioneers in Western improvement and civilization. They had to leave their native homes, to contend with the mountain waves of the Ocean, with the many hardships and countless dangers of a long voyage—then land on shores wild and inhospitable as the element they had traversed, and seek their habitations in a wilderness howling with beasts of prey, and where they might listen in vain for an echo of the human voice, save the startling yell of the bold, bloodthirsty and pitiless savage. These dangers, difficulties, and hardships your forefathers nobly and successfully braved—they tamed the wilderness, converted it into an asylum for the brave, the free and the oppressed, and thus gave an example of the hardihood of the American spirit, which afterwards displayed itself to the astonishment and admiration of the world. The colonies which then and subsequently settled in America. It acknowledged themselves tributary in allegiance to the British crown—some were formed under its immediate auspices and received charters from it, while others commenced without any express assurance of royal patronage. They had separate and independent councils of legislation, and the legitimate spirit of democracy presided over them. The enterprizing of all nations were soon among their numbers—they rapidly increased in wealth and population, and Great Britain was proud to acknowledge them as her children and claim them as an integral part of her empire. They continued from the first devotedly attached to the mother country, and soon as time permitted, they contributed to her treasures, and helped to fight her battles—and, even to this day might they have continued stedfast in their loyalty to her, but for that evil spirit which at times controuls nations and individuals, and hurries them under a blind policy into acts of folly and irretrieveable ruin. The infatuated rulers of the British Government exhibited an insatiable hostility to our yet infant country, and strange as it must now seem to every one heaped upon her the most unprovok[illegible] injuries, scourged her with the rod of despotism, and only answered her cries for redress with scorn and contumely. Yet under these withering circumstances, she was unwilling to cut the cord which bound her in the same political union with England, for her people still loved the land of their fathers. She continued her attempts at conciliation, she conjured the parent country by the ties of consanguinity—by their common interest—by the blood of the American soldier which had been spilt in the maintenance of her rights and honor : appeals which one would have thought that human nature could not resist, were all repelled with indignation. Reason no longer illumined the reflections and dictated in the councils of the royal ministers—it seemed as if her throne was subverted, and they moved over its ruins in the horrid playfulness of derangement, unconcious of the calamity ! The time had indeed arrived when revolution was necessary, when the mystery of fate was to be developed, and the glorious destiny of America proclaimed. The congress of the colonies, which, owing to their political distresses, had been chosen by them respectively as the guardians of their common interests—after having essayed in vain every scheme of adjustment compatible with the interests and honor of the American people, concisely and eloquently recounted the many grievances they had so long endured, and solemnly published and declared to the world that " the United Colonies were and of right ought to be FREE & INDEPENDENT States." In the support of this declaration of American Independence, they pledged to one another " their lives, their fortunes & their sacred honor :" And, my fellow citizens, is there one among us who will not bless the memory of those patriots, & make their pledge his own ? If there be, let him not dare to say that American blood flows in his veins. WE SWEAR IT, ON THE ALTAR OF OUR COUNTRY WE SWEAR IT, WE WILL LIVE FREE. Glorious is the death, and ever hallowed the memory of the patriot, who dies a freeman sooner than live a slave !

" Oh ! if there be on this earthly
A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear,
'Tis the last libation Liberty draws
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause."

Fellow Citizens,

Long and bloody was the contest that ensued. What were the many sufferings and achievements of our countrymen during a seven year's struggle, most of you have doubtless seen on the page of history. Look into that copious volume for national events, and the eye will no where find one which shines with a brightness so splendid, pure and holy, as the halo which encircles the American Revolution. The heroes of that celebrated conflict experienced every trial of human fortitude : sometimes hungry without the means or prospect of sustenance—sometimes in rags, exposed to the chilling, pitiless blasts of winter —sometimes tracked on the very soil they defended by the blood which flowed from their naked feet—death was presented in all its horrid aspects, yet they rushed into battle and fought with a [illegible] inflexible r[illegible]tion. De[illegible] only invigorated them [illegible] fresh motives of noble revenge—hardships only prepared them for the endurance of additional privations. It is true also, they had not only to meet the enemy who came across the Atlantic, professing to deal in the havoc of war according to the rules of civilized nations, but to guard against their allies, the ruthless Savage on the frontier Often did the Tomahawk cleave the head of the defenceless matron, and drink the life blood of cradled innocence ! Yet under all these afflictions of adversity they were resigned, supported by the cheering consolation of their virtuous and

noble purposes. They still firmly rallied around and faithfully followed their favourite Eagle through all the caprices of war, until finally their perseverance was rewarded, victory perched on their standard, and the clangor of arms and the denunciat ons of hostility were silenced by the angel of mercy, proclaiming "peace on earth, good will to men" It is impossible fellow citizens, for Americans to contemplate this period of national suffering and glory, without deeply sympathizing in the misfortunes of their countrymen, admiring with sentiments of pure and exalted pride their invincible zeal and valor, and presenting to their memories the fervent effusions of grateful hearts. This day we annually devote to this sacred employment, this day it is our custom to exhibit every demonstration of rational joy, and this day, is not only to us but will be to after ages the jubilee of freedom, and will be preserved and commemorated by them with the same love and reverence, as long as virtue and valor are left on earth to adorn the human character. *Hail spirit of Seventy Six!* Sacred spirit of our Fathers of the Revolution, hail! We this day feel that thou art with us. The heart beats with a new pulse, the frame is animated for action. Washington—sainted chief! look down upon thy countrymen, and smile on their devotion! They have been faithful to thy trust—they have preserved their freedom—they have gallantly supported the rights and honor of their country. Again has the thunder of War rolled over their plains and waters, and again has the enemy been gallantly discomfited and driven back. The World has proclaimed them not unworthy of their sires, and they blush not to invoke the illustrious dead, and ask, "is not this true?"

While, Fellow Citizens, we are enjoying freedom and political prosperity, and felicitating ourselves on our much favoured lot, let us not be unmindful of those who are clanking the chains of slavery, and striving in vain to be free. The example of the American Revolution was of too much interest to the happiness of the whole human family, not to be noticed and followed. The sacred fire of liberty was borne from our altars across the Atlantic, and soon lighted up in Europe. France first gave promise of political freedom. Her yeomanry with characteristic enthusiasm threw aside the implements of peaceful pursuits, and clad in the panoply of war swarmed on the tented field. They fought with a valor and effect that could not be rivalled—they wrought miracles—the World gazed on them in wonder, for never before had she beheld such splendid efforts of human power. Their achievements seemed like the visions of enchantment, more than the truths of real life. But their long conflict against nearly the whole combined world, has ended, their persecuted chief sleeps in his tomb far removed from the theatre of his glory, and unhappy France still presents a spectacle of involuntary servitude. Ireland, whose gallant sons are every where to be found in "danger's van," when glory is to be acquired and the cause of humanity served, she too became restless under political oppression, and some of her best blood was sacrificed in the cause of her emancipation. Long shall the votary of freedom visit in his reflections the Emerald Isle, and sigh with heart felt regret for the untimely fate of her Emmett—and long shall the philanthropist of every country repine at the shocking calamities, which have been visited upon this brave, generous, unhappy forsaken people.

Spain, so long settled down in ignorance, superstition and despotism, now marshals *her* forces to renew in Eurepe the conflict for liberty—at this very moment the battle is probably raging which is to decide her fate, which is to secure to the world another nation of freemen, or rivet on them the yoke of slavery.—Let us then, my Countrymen, mingle in our fervent acknowledgments to Heaven for *our* deliverance from tyranny, a prayer for the insulted Spaniard May Liberty inspire him with a kindred feeling of virtuous resolution, and prepare him for the worst in the glorious cause he has espoused—in the wild tumult of battle, when "valor's self might stand appalled," may her voice reach him and cheer him in the conflict—may he rush to the charge with Castilian chivalry—may he *crush the invader that pollutes hie soil.*—And moreover, let us in that spirit of benevolence which is due from man to his fellow, no matter what may be the accident of his birth, not only wish success to the Spaniard, but the same good fortune to the champeons of liberty over the whole World.

REGISTER OFFICE,
TERRE-HAUTE, JULY 21, 1823.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In May last proposals were issued for publishing the REGISTER on the first of June, but circumstances beyond the control of the editor have delayed its publication until the present period. It is now published and presented for public patronage, and its fate depends upon the public will

In soliciting the public patronage, we consider it unnecessary to enter into a long train of promises, and will therefore for the gratification of those who may feel an interest in the establishment merely observe that we consider, and believe it is generally acknowledged, that the interests of this section of country require a printing establishment to be located in it, and a periodical paper issued—uncontaminated by party, local or personal prejudices—untainted with defamation or scurrility; & devoted to such publications as commonly tend to promote the *general* interests of community.

The superior advantages of the northwestern country, present a most promising field for honest enterprize, and if we may judge from the acquisition of population, talents, enterp ize & wealth it has received within the last seven years, together with its having been turned from a "howling wilderness," the haunts of prowling beasts of prey and the residence of the ferocious Savage, into a comparative garden and the home of thousands of civilized, industrious & enlightened citizens, we may rationally look forward with the most pleasing anticipations to that happy era, when the combined energies of the citizens of the northwest, will, by their irresistible exertions, carry into effect that grand system of internal improvement, which alone can render them independent—which will so materially add to thier convenience and and prosperity and raise our country to that splendid rank which the God of Nature has designed it.

Seldom does a more important crisis than the present, occur:—It is peculiarly interestiug to the inhabitants of almost every section of the globe. The political affairs of our national, and some of our state governments, present an unusually interesting aspect, and give us reason to anticipate that subjects of peculiar importance are about to be agitated, which may materially affect the interests and happiness of our northwestern states, as well as the prosperity, tranquility and character of the United States.

The lowering aspect of the political horizon of Europe, predicts either the final annihilation of liberal principles—the overthrow, degradation and abject misery of the people—or the downfall of tyranny and the triumph of freedom. Before the struggle is over which has partially commenced, we may reasonably anticipate that Europe will be convulsed to its centre—for while the people are struggling for their civil and religious rights, the combined tyrants will unite and strive to retain their hereditory prerogatives; and although the desolating armies of those powerful and vicious despots may for a time spread dismay and devastation over many parts of that unhappy continent, the armies of freedom will, we hope, steadily oppose and firmly repel them with that deliberate bravery which always ensures a glorious termination to the struggles of those who contend for correct principles and fight to support them.

The God of battles has smiled propitiously upon the land of Leonidas—fresh laurels have shot forth from the roots of those which yielded him and his brave compatriots such immortal wreaths, and furnished an abundant harvest to their immortal successors, and are still springing up to form fresh garlands to decorate the venerable brows of the brave heroes of Greece: for they are yet blessed with opportunities of avenging the barbarous outrages committed at Scio, and we feel consciousthat we shall still be gratified with a continuation of pleasing accounts of their successes over their blood-stained enemies.

The Genius of Liberty has extended its dominion over the Republic of Columbia.—The Spirit of Emanipation has inspired the Brazillians with an unusual ardor—they are bravely and successfully opposing the iron arm of oppression. The shortlived reign of Imperial pomp is ended in Mexico, and many province in the south are still gloriouly contending for their civil and religious rights—these will happily soon be relieved from the armies which annoy them, in consequence of the demand for troops upon the Continent.

Other Colonies hold out to their sovereigns the language of freemen, and it is tolerated at the present day, although half a century ago, it would have been declared treason and nothing but the atoning blood of the offending would have appeased the wrath of their vindictive monarchs.

While we take a slight survey of the political situation of nations at the present day, reflect upon what their situation was half a century ago, and behold the bold march liberal principles have made during that period, we can but feel a conscious pride that America was the first nation to nurture and even cherish with the blood of her heroes the principles of genuine Republicanism—to set an example to other nations, and to prove to the world that although the people may sometimes abuse their liberties, they are still capable of ruling themselves without the aid of heriditary princes or being bound with the ignominious bands of legitimacy, and compelled to support the dignity and bend to the imperious will of a capricious tyrant. The glorious example set by America in her revolutionary struggle, has been appreciated and imitated by other nations, and has been and in all human probability will continue to be a general blessing to millions of the human family.

This should strongly impress upon our minds the care which should be observed by the American people in the preservatition of their political institutions, that they may be handed down to posterity and remain a lasting monument of the patriotism of those who fought to obtain and laboured to establish them for the benefit of mankind—that they may stand as beacons to direct rising republics into the haven of political security—that they may never be tarnished, but appear unimpared in future ages, the noblest edifices of political wisdom to unborn millions, who will wonder at and admire their perfection, and bless the memory of those Sainted spirits whose sagacity, energy and virtue, conferred such blessings upon a highly benefitted and admiring world.

Internal discord, excited by aspiring and designing men, in some instances, and the apathy or negligence of the people in others, have been the devouring flame or slow and deadly canker which has led to the downfall of other republics. Against these Americans should most cautiously guard. They should be mild but they should be watchful, active, firm and just, and whenever an abuse of authority may be discovered—corruption in office practised—discord excited—the laws trampled upon by men in power, no lenity should be shown them, but by one universal frown the people should consign the culprits to that ignominious station which corruption folly and vice always merit.

We have been requested to state that NATHANIEL HUNTINGTON is a candidate to represent the counties of Vigo and Parke in the next general Assembly.

We are requested to state that THOMAS H. BLAKE, ESQ. is a candidate to represent the counties of Vigo and Parke, in the next general Assembly.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. REED, a Presbyterian preacher will preach at the Court-House on Thursday the twenty fourth inst.

Terre-Haute, Ind.
July 17, 1823.

DIED—On the 25th ult. after a most afflicting illness of about two years, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. NANCY, consort of E. U. BROWN ESQ. of Honey-creek township. Mrs. BROWN bore the afflicting and tardy years of her indisposition with the most unusual resignation, and only seemed impatient for the happy hour to arrive, when it should be the will of her God to permit the slow arrow of death to sever, what to her had formerly been "the silken thread of life," and permit her wearied spirit to wing its peaceful flight to that haven of repose which she had long believed was "prepared for the righteous"—"the bosom of her Father and her God."

Although this dispensation of the Divine will may be peculiarly afflicting to her widowed consort, his orphaned children and their mourning relatives and friends—yet it is a soothing thought that "*blessed are those who die in the* LORD," and her unwavering faith in Him of whom she had many years been

a follower, and in whom she had so long put her trust, affords them the happy consolation that she is now beyond the reach of misery—associated with pure and holy spirits, praising her God in "*the regions of the blest.*"

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

By an arrival at New York, London papers to the 15th of May have been received Though a great mass of matter is furnished, there is little information of a positive character.

Certain movements of Mina chiefly attract attention. It appears that he has thrown his army in the rear of the French Some of the Paris accounts intimate that his forces being thus situated, he will be driven to extremities, compelled to fight or retire to the mountains, under great disadvatages—but the general opinion is that this veteran chief perfectly understands what he is about; that he knows every inch of the ground, and has adopted his measures to deal destruction on the foe. This is most likely; and the fact is, that his proceedings had exceedingly disconcerted the French, arrested the progress of their march, and created great consternation at Paris, and letters from that city say that the duke of Angouleme is quite disheartened – There is a report that a severe battle took place on the 4th of May–but this is doubtful.

Mina's army is 16'000 strong–Morillo was at Leon with about as many more. It is stated that a Portuguese division has entered Spain, consisting of 6,000 infantry and 2,400 cavelry. St Sebastian Pampeluna and Figueras not only hold out—but the soldiers show themselves on the walls and laugh at the French and defy them.

The movements of the French are made with a degree of caution that seems to amount nearly to fear. The population of the country have not joined them, as it was predicted that they would. There are many indistinct rumours that a negociation for peace between France and Spain is about to be opened—but the Spaniards have already pledged themselves not to negociate while a French soldier is in the territory of Spain. The British minister at Seville had renderd himself very obnoxious to the cortes by so often recomending negociations—and it is intimated that if he did not cease medling with the affairs of Spain the minister of the latter would be recalled from London.

One of the French frigates has captured in the waters of Corunna. a small Spanish vessel of war, laden with 500 muskets and ammunition for the account of the cortes.

The London Sun of the 16 May says —Unless the war between France and Spain be brought to a speedy close, either by the triumph of the French, or by a peace founded upon mutual concession, *England will be forced in to the conflic sooner than the publick generally apprehended.* We make this assertion on no light grounds; and from no other motive than a desre to put those on their guard, who might be injured by a sudden change of the policy of the country. It will be seen that we do not trifle with a subject so serious. *In the highest political quarters it is now believed that our neutrality can not be much longer mantained.*

At the latest accounts, the head quarters of the duke of Angouleme were at Burgos. It was expected that he would advance, on the 13th of May towards Madrid.

NEW GOODS.

Isaac C. Elston,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign & Domestic MERCHANDIZE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AMONG THEM HE HAS

DRY GOODS

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery

Queens, China &

GLASS WARE.

Fresh Groceries,

&

MEDICINES.

HE HAS ALSO IN STORE

Liverpool, Kenhawa

&

Saline SALT.

ALL OF WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH

TERRE-HAUTE, July 14, 1823.

Notice

IS hereby given to the heirs of TRUMAN BLACKMAN deceased, that application will be made to the Circuit Court of Vigo County, state of Indiana, at the next September term of said Court, on the second day of said term, for the appointment of Commissioners to assign and set off the dower of PATIENCE BRUNER, late the widow of the said TRUMAN BLACKMAN deceased.

SAMUEL BRUNER,
PATIENCE BRUNER.

July 16, 1823. 1 3w.

Pay the Doctors.

ALL persons indebted to me for Medical services for the last four years, either by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment. If this invitation be neglected, resort will be had by the 15th of August, following to legal measures.

I must have a general settlement and some CASH for services so long since rendered.

A. HOTCHKISS.

Otter Creek Township,
July 17, 1823. 1 3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to the estate of SOLOMON TEVEBAUGH deceased, are informed that they must make immediate payment—And those who have demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts duly authenticated, to the subscriber, within twelve monts from this date.

JOSEPH MARK, Administrator.

July 17, 1823. 1tf.

Sheriff's Sales.

In virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the Circuit Court of Vigo county, to me directed and delivered, I have siezed and taken one Cow and Calf, two Steers, one two years old Heifer, two Shoats, one stand of bed curtains, one jug, one small kettle, two jars one gridiron, one pair snuffers and tray, one trunk, one volume of the Picture of Cincinnatti, two framed pictures, one barrel with vinegar, and four pork barrels—which I shall expose to sale as the law directs, at the house of Moses Hoggatt esq. in Honey creek prairie on the fifth day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on the 11th day of the same month at 12 o'clock M. at the house of Caleb Arnold in the town of Smyrna, lots in the said town of Smyrna, Nos 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, from 24 to 42 inclusive—45, 49, 50, 51, 52—from 54 to 62 inclusive—from 64 to 72 inclusive——from 74 to 82 inclusive—from 84 to 92 inclusive—from 94 to 102 inclusive—from 104 to 112 inclusive, and from 124 to 133 inclusive :—All taken as the property of Caleb Arnold at the suit of Moses Hoggatt.

The sale of the above property will be subject to a credit of fifteen months from the 13th day of June last.

T. H. CLARKE, Sheriff.

Dated July 17, 1823. 1 3w.

In virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the circuit court of Vigo county, to me directed and delivered, I have siezed and taken one horse and saddle, which I shall expose to sale as the law directs, at the house of F. Cunningham, in Terre-Haute, on the first day of August next, at 2 o'clock p. m. as the property of Daniel Tevebaugh at the suit of Geo. W. Dewees.

T. H. CLARKE, Sheriff.

Dated July 17, 1823. 1 2w.

In virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale as the law directs, on the 4th day of August next at 2 o'clock p. m. at the house of F. Cunningham in Terre-Haute, W. half of the S. W. qr. of sec. 27, T. 13, R. 8, as the property of Gersham and Chester Tuttle, at the suit of John F King.

T. H. CLARKE, Sheriff.

Dated July 17, 1823. 1 3w.

In virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale as the law directs on the 4th day of August next, at 2 o'clock p. m. at the house of F. Cunningham in Terre-Haute, 35 acres of land lying in the N. W. corner of the N. E. qr. of sec. 22 T 12, R. 9—as the property of Jno M. Colman, at the suit of John B. Richardson.

T H. CLARKE, Sheriff.

Dated July 17, 1823 1 2w.

Notice.

THE Citizens of the county of Vigo, are respectfully informed that the

Public Library

is open for their perusal, by their complying with the regulations of the institution—where due attention will be paid to the issuing and returning of Books, each day in the week, (Sundays eccepted) between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P M. at my office in Terre-Haute.

JOHN BRITTON, Librarian.

July 21, 1823. 1tf

State of Indiana, } June Term 1823
Vigo Circuit Court, }

Amos Rice }
vs } Foreign Attachment.
William Hogue. }

Plaintiff appeared by *N. Huntington* his attorney, and on motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ORDERED that the pendency thereof be published in the Farmers and Mechanics Journal, printed at Vincennes, or the Western Register printed at Terre-Haute, four weeks successively, and that this cause be continued to the next Term of this Court.

A copy Attest,
CURTIS GILBERT Clk v. c. c.
By HENRY ALLEN, Dep'y.

July 19th, 1823.

Forwarding.

The undersigned having witnessed the great inconvenience which mercantile persons have laboured under for the want of a regular mode of conveying articles to and from the Wabash country, thinks proper to inform the public, that he has three excellent

KEEL-BOATS,

which he intends plying on the Wabash between Terre-Haute and Shawneetown.

He will take freight on the most accommodating terms.

Those who wish to have freight taken to or from either of the above places, or any intermediate place, can apply to either of the following gentlemen:

W. A. Docker and Samuel Marshall, Shawneetown.
John Baker, Harmony.
S. Tomlinson, Vincennes.
——— Smith, York.
S. Colman, Merome.
Linton and Collet, Terre-Haute.

JAMES M. LOVE.

June 19, 1823. 1 4w.

Blacksmithing.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public in general that he carries on the above mentioned business in the Village of Terre-Haute, where persons wishing to have work done in his line. can be accommodated on the shortest notice and most accommodating terms.

Ploughshares and Log Chains will be made in a workmanlike manner for eight cents per lb. if the iron is furnished, or 25 cents he furnishing it.

The subscriber also attends to the

FERRY

owned by Doctor Modisett—He is well provided with a good flat boat and other crafts necessary for the public convenience and safety, and will at all times be prepared with good careful persons to wait upon those who may please to favour him with a call.

EZEKIEL BENJAMIN.

July 16, 1823. 1 3w.

PRODUCE
of most kinds

WILL BE RECEIVED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE REGISTER'TIL NEXT OCTOBER,

From the New York American.

We are indebted to the editors of the Gazette for the following translation of the Spanish declaration of war, to which we yeste day alluded:

"Whereas the Spanish territory has been invaded by the troops of the French Government without a previous declaration of War, or any of those formalities established by custom; and whereas that act of aggression cannot be considered in any other light than as a violation of the Law of Nations, and an open rupture of hostilities against Spain, it becomes my duty, therefore to repel force by force, to defend the integrity of the states of the monarchy, and chastise the audacity of its enemies: Now, after having consulted the council of state, agreeable to the 236th article of the politicle constitution, I DO DECL RE WAR AGAINST FRANCE, and the same is hereby declared, and in consequence whereof I order and command the competent authorities to commit hostilities upon her both by sea and land and to annoy her by every act of aggression in their power, authorised by the law of nations: I also direct that this my declaration of war be published with due solemnity.

"You are hereby informed of the cause of its fulfilment, and will cause it to be printed, published and circulated. At the Palace of the Alcazar, at Seville the 23d of April, 1823.

"THE KING.

"To Don Evaristo San Miguel,
Secretary of State"

Extract from a letter to the editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

Pernambuco, May 6, 1823.

Advices from our correspondents at Bahia, dated the 11th ult states, that an expedition had arrived at that place from Lisbon, with 1,800 troops, which were landed on the 31st March; that in conseqnence the Brazillian army had retired a few miles into the country, and that General Madeira was preparing to march and engage them—The squadron were likewise about to sail in quest of the Rio fleet.

We have letters, likewise from Rio, dated April 8th, from one of which we make the following extract—"On the first instant lord Cochrane sailed in the Don Pedro, 64 gun ship, being made admiral of the Brazillian navy, with a squadron composed of a frigate, and several corvetts and brigs, to cruize off Bahia, which place, by an imperial decree, dated the 29th ultimo is declared to be in a rigorous state of blockade"

That the blockade is in force, is authenticated by a brig which arrived on the 29th ult in three days from off Bahia. From the above information it may be expected that an engagement will take place both by sea and land, and should the Patriots prevail, Portugal will loose her last foothold in the Brazils—We await the result with considerable anxiety.

May 8—In a letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated the 21st ult our correspondent says, "that a large amount of Le Cor's bills which have been lying under dishonour, are this day accepted by the Bank to the amount of 600,000 dollars His situation in Banda Oriental is precarious, and his resources limited: Many fear he will have no return on Rio Grand The cortes met a few days since to organize their house"

May 9—Letters from our correspondents at Rio, da ed the 14th ultimo state that the Brazilian frigate Netherohy, Captain Taylor, sailed from Rio on the 12th to act in concert with the blockading squadron off Bahia, and the Real Carolina frigate is preparing to sail on the same expedition. The above named letters came by an English brig which arrived at this port yesterday, in seven days from Bahia, and reports that the Rio squadron has not been seen off there for several days previous to their departure; and that the Portuguese squadron, consisting of 13 sail sailed at the same time he did.

News from the United States Brig Enteprize, and Ship Cyanne.

The brig Alonzo, captain Gold, 16 days from St Thomas, arrived last evening—He sailed under convoy of the United States Brig Enterprize, in company with the schooner Hemp of Baltimore—parted June 1, at 1 p m clear of sail rock passage The Enterprize had information of a pirate at the Five Islands, and she was bound in pursuit of her: It was reported she had taken a brig in there two days before. The United States' ship Cyanne, capt Spence, from Africa, anchored just as the Alonzo came out.

On parting with the Enterprize, capt Gold received the following communication from an officer:

United States Brig Enterprize, }
At Sea: }

Captain Gold will be good enough to hand the following account from the Cyanne, to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot; and also report the Enterprize as employed in giving convoy, &c as information from an officer of this brig:

The United States ship Cyanne had just arrived at Saint Thomas, which place she left last January—and proceeded to the island of Sierra Leone, from thence to the American colony at Mesurado, and from thence back again to Saint Thomas—She arrived at Mesurado about the 1st of April last, when the colonies were found in a most wretched state; they had not only been attacked by the natives, by which their numbers were greatly decreased, but they were almost suffering for want of common materials for building a shelter from the open air It was said to be more owing to good fortune than their means of defence, that they were not all butchered by the crafty savages who surround them, their dependence against thousands being two or three small cannons, enclosed with a rail fence for a breast work. Nothing could have been more seasonable than the arrival captain Spence: It appears this commandant was not only provident enough to lay in a supply of provisions and other necessaries for them at Sierra Leone, but he supplied them with arms and ammunition, and built a strong stone castle, mounting several guns—this, when he left there, required the exertions of the colonists for about two days to make it a complete defence and protection against any force that might be brought to oppose it He also refitted the United States schooner Agusta, leaving her under the command of lieutenant Richard Dashiell, with instructions that will afford every necessary assistance to the colony

His crew, after leaving the coast of Africa, became sickly; a number of them died on their passage to Saint Thomas, besides several officers; but fortunately they the survivors] are now convalescent, the ship being in a healthy state. Captain Spence has been in ill health himself for several months past, and it will require great care when he returns home to secure his restoration It is understood he intends to proceed immediately from Saint Thomas to the United States, after getting necessary supplies of provision and water Certainly he has had a very arduous and a very successful cruize. He has performed no showy achievements, but he has done what ought to be approved of by the patriot and the friend to humanity—and it must be a gratifying circumstance for him to reflect, that although he has sacrificed his health and his comfort under the burning sun of Africa he can say he has done his duty to his country.

We understand that col W. M'Ree, late of the corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col R Lee, Superintendent of the National Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts; and Capt G Talcott, of the Ordinance Department have been appointed to explore the Western Country, under the Act passed at the last session of Congress, for the establishment of a National Armory upon the western waters.

These gentlemen assembled at Pittsburgh, and are now engaged in making the necessary examinations—We are informed that their tour will embrace the whole extent of the western waters, and that every site, which may be supposed to be suitable for an Armory, will receive a particular examination.

From the general attainments, long experience, and practical knowledge of these gentlemen, we may expect that their arduous duties will be very satisfactorily performed.

National Intelligencer.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Terre-Haute, Indiana, on the 1st July 1823—which if not taken out previous to the 30th of Sept. will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

John B. Alexander,
Nathaniel Adams.
David Atherton,
Benj. Acres,

Bathsheba Barron,
Athel P. Bennet,
Almira Burnap,
Samuel Baker, 2.
Chas. Clinton Beaty, 2
Jacob Baker,
Jacob Bell,
Sarah Blair,
Clement M. Burton, 2
James W. Bradbury

James Castle,
John F. Crouft, 6
G. J. Castleman, 3
John or Dorman Cade,
Saml. Cheesman,
John Cox,
John Conner,
David Cox,
Geo. Clark,
Joshua Carico,
James Cason,
Geo. chaffin,

James Driver,
Truelove Durkee,
Demas Deming,

Ann Earle,
Joseph Evans 2

Phillip Freakes, 2

Solomon Aldridge,
Henry Anderson, 2
Benj. P. Alward,

B

Jonathan Bossford,
Nathaniel Brister,
Geo Board,
Robt. C. Brasier,
David Buchanan,
Betsey Bromley,
Elizabeth Brim,
Allaysius Brown,
Amos P. Baich, 3
Abm. Baker,
B. Bently,
Jacob Burnap,

C

Samuel H. Chilles,
Wm. Cloud,
Isaac Cook,
Peter Clover,
Byron Combs,
Rich'd Curry,
Thos Curry,
Robt. Cunningham,
Abner & Mary Cooper,
Ceba Case,
Wm. Coltrin,
John Chesnut,

D

John M. Doty,
Peggy Davis,

E

Jonathan Ellwell,
Edward Ellis,

F

Geo. French,
John Fular,

Elisha Groves,
Mathew Gilkeson,
Curtis Gilbert,
Elisha Givens,

caleb Hannah, 4
Joseph Harshad,
Stephen Hawley,
John Helt,
Robert Havens,
John Helm,
Jeremiah Hayworth, 2

Levi Johnson,
Peter Justice,
Isaac Johnson,

Jesse Kiser,
Evan Kimbler,
Isaac Keyes, 2
Wm. Kays,
Mrs. Love Kimbler,
Danl. Krigbaum,

James Long,
Ludlow Lodwick,
Solomon Lamb,

John Malone,
John Martin,
Zenis Mitchell,
Geo. Marks, 2
Grace M'Clure,
Rich'd Marks,
John & H. M'Gillett
Nicholas Manville,

N & O

Cornelius Nice,

Isabella Patterson,
Jordan Peters,
Wm. Penton,
Nathaniel Parker,

Nathaniel Robbins,
Amos Reeder,
Wm. Reed,
Chauncey Rose,
Gardner Roads,
John Richardson,
Mathias Rice,
Wm. Rice,

Elisha Satterlee, 2
Isaac J. Stillman,
Robt. Sturgis,
Joshua Smith,

Marvin Tracy,
Gabriel N. Taylor,

Wm Vanwinkle,
Daniel F. Vandeventer,

Wm Woodward,
Wm. Welsh,
Job Wilder,
Wm H. Wallace,
Isam White,

Wm. Fulton,

G

John Gear,
James Graham,
Micajah Goodman

H

Mathew Homan,
Rich'd Hicks,
Zebina C. Hovey,
Robert Havens,
Miles Harle,
Jacob Hurian,
Abigal Hammilton,

J

David Jones, or
Mrs. Jaquis,
John Jackson,

K

Geo. Kirkpatrick,
Benj Kucheval,
Wm W. Kenedy,
Ephraim P. Kester, 2
Jacob Kiger,

L

Charles Lewis,
David Lyons,
Jacob Landes,

M

Otis M'Collough,
Seth Montague,
John Malone,
John W. M'Reynolds,
John Martin,
Joseph Marks,

O

John Oxford,

P

John B. Phelps,
James Pettingell,
Saml. Peery,

R

Thos. Robinson,
Samuel Rankin,
John Rairie,
Joshua Right,
Silas Reeves,
John L. Richardson
Charles Reed,

S

David Swank,
Nimrod Stone,
James Strain,
Abm. Smith,

T

Abijah Thomas.
Hiram Todd,

P

Joseph Vanmeter,

W

Ralph Willson,
John Willson,
Joel Wilder,
Rich'd Whitford,
Peyton Willson.

JOHN M. COLMAN, P. M.

Terre-Haute; July 1, 1823.

JOB PRINTING

of most kinds

NEATLY EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, & MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

AT THE

Register Office,

IN TERRE-HAUTE.